

SUBMITTED RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION 835—EX-PRESSING SUPPORT FOR THE DESIGNATION OF OCTOBER 2022 AS “NATIONAL YOUTH JUSTICE ACTION MONTH”

Mr. WHITEHOUSE (for himself and Ms. WARREN) submitted the following resolution; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. RES. 835

Whereas the historical role of the juvenile court system is to rehabilitate and treat young people while holding them accountable and maintaining public safety, and the juvenile court system is therefore better equipped to work with youth than the adult criminal justice system, which is punitive in nature;

Whereas youth are developmentally different from adults, and those differences have been—

(1) documented by research on the adolescent brain; and

(2) acknowledged by the Supreme Court of the United States, State supreme courts, and many State and Federal laws that prohibit youth under the age of 18 from taking on major adult responsibilities such as voting, jury duty, and military service;

Whereas youth who are placed under the commitment of the juvenile court system often do not receive access to age-appropriate services and education and remain far from their families, which increases the likelihood that those youth will commit offenses in the future;

Whereas, every year in the United States, an estimated 53,000 youths are tried, sentenced, or incarcerated as adults, and most of those youth are prosecuted for nonviolent offenses;

Whereas most laws allowing the prosecution of youth as adults were enacted before the publication of research-based evidence by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention and the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Department of Justice demonstrating that prosecuting youth in adult court actually decreases public safety as, on average, youth prosecuted in adult court are 34 percent more likely to commit future crimes than youth retained in the juvenile court system;

Whereas youth of color, youth with disabilities, and youth with mental health issues are disproportionately represented at all stages of the criminal justice system;

Whereas confining youth in adult jails or prisons, where youth are significantly more likely to be physically and sexually assaulted and are often placed in solitary confinement, is harmful to public safety and to young people in the legal system;

Whereas youth sentenced as adults receive an adult criminal record that hinders future education and employment opportunities;

Whereas youth who receive extremely long sentences deserve an opportunity to demonstrate their potential to grow and change; and

Whereas, in October, people around the United States participate in Youth Justice Action Month to—

(1) increase public awareness of the need to protect the constitutional rights of youth, establish a minimum age for arresting children;

(2) remove youth from adult courts and prisons;

(3) end the practice of sentencing children to life imprisonment without parole and consecutive or lengthy sentences that amount

to de facto life imprisonment without parole; and

(4) provide people across the United States with an opportunity to develop action-oriented events in their communities: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Senate—

(1) acknowledges that the collateral consequences normally applied in the adult criminal justice system should not automatically apply to youth arrested for crimes before the age of 18;

(2) expresses support for the designation of “National Youth Justice Action Month”;

(3) recognizes and supports the goals and ideals of National Youth Justice Action Month; and

(4) recognizes the importance of and encourages the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to fully implement the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (34 U.S.C. 11101 et seq.), as amended by the Juvenile Justice Reform Act of 2018 (Public Law 115-385; 132 Stat. 5123), in a manner in keeping with the spirit and intent of the law.

SENATE RESOLUTION 836—PERMITTING THE COLLECTION OF CLOTHING, TOYS, FOOD, AND HOUSEWARES DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES IN SENATE BUILDINGS

Mr. TESTER (for himself and Mr. MORAN) submitted the following resolution; which was considered and agreed to:

S. RES. 836

Now, therefore, be it

Resolved,

SECTION 1. COLLECTION OF CLOTHING, TOYS, FOOD, AND HOUSEWARES DURING THE HOLIDAY SEASON FOR CHARITABLE PURPOSES IN SENATE BUILDINGS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of the rules or regulations of the Senate—

(1) a Senator, officer of the Senate, or employee of the Senate may collect from another Senator, officer of the Senate, or employee of the Senate within a Senate building or other office secured for a Senator non-monetary donations of clothing, toys, food, and housewares for charitable purposes related to serving persons in need or members of the Armed Forces and the families of those members during the holiday season, if the charitable purposes do not otherwise violate any rule or regulation of the Senate or Federal law; and

(2) a Senator, officer of the Senate, or employee of the Senate may work with a non-profit organization with respect to the delivery of donations described under paragraph (1).

(b) EXPIRATION.—The authority provided by this resolution shall expire at the end of the second session of the 117th Congress.

AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED AND PROPOSED

SA 6481. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8404, to repeal the Defense of Marriage Act and ensure respect for State regulation of marriage, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table.

SA 6482. Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. CRAPO, Mr. CRUZ, Mr. GRAHAM, Mr. HAWLEY, Mr. MARSHALL, Mr. PAUL, Mr. SASSE, Mr. THUNE, Mr. WICKER, Mr. RISCH, Mr. BRAUN, Mr.

JOHNSON, and Mr. SCOTT of Florida) submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8404, supra; which was ordered to lie on the table.

TEXT OF AMENDMENTS

SA 6481. Mr. CASSIDY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill H.R. 8404, to repeal the Defense of Marriage Act and ensure respect for State regulation of marriage, and for other purposes; which was ordered to lie on the table; as follows:

At the appropriate place, insert the following:

TITLE II—RELIGIOUS BELIEFS AND MORAL CONVICTIONS**SEC. 201. PROHIBITION AGAINST DISCRIMINATION OR SEGREGATION IN PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.**

(a) PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION.—Section 201 of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a) is amended—

(1) in subsection (b)—

(A) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the end;

(B) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (6); and

(C) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following:

“(4) any store, facility in a shopping center, or online retailer or provider of online services that has 1 or more employees in the current or preceding calendar year;

“(5) a social media platform provider; and”;

(2) in subsection (c)—

(A) in paragraph (1), by striking “paragraph (1)” and inserting “paragraph (1) or (5)”;

(B) in paragraph (3), by striking “and” at the end;

(C) in paragraph (4), by striking “paragraph (4)” and inserting “paragraph (6)”;

(D) by redesignating paragraph (4) as paragraph (5); and

(E) by inserting after paragraph (3) the following: “(4) in the case of an establishment described in paragraph (4) of subsection (b), it sells or offers to sell a product or service that moves, or has moved, in commerce; and”;

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(f) The provisions of this title shall not apply to a religious institution, including place of worship, religious camp, or religious school.

“(g) For purposes of this title:

“(1) The term ‘online retailer or provider of online services’ means a commercial business, acting through a web page that invites the general public to purchase a good or service by use of a credit card or similar payment device over the internet, that provides content for the web page. The term does not mean a commercial business, acting through a web page that gives information, including information on quality, price, or availability, about a good or service but does not permit such purchase directly from the web page.

“(2) The term ‘social media platform provider’ means the provider of a public website or internet application, including a mobile internet application, social network, video sharing service, advertising network, mobile operating system, search engine, email service, or internet access service, that promotes users posting content and others consuming that content.”.

(b) EXCEPTION.—Title II of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 (42 U.S.C. 2000a et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“SEC. 208. EXCEPTION FOR SMALL BUSINESSES.

“(a) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘small business’ means an employer who does